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SOME
OBSERVATIONS
+ ON THE
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T R I A L
OF

Mr. T H O M A S C A R R,

Who was Executed at Tyburn, January 18. 1737.

W I T H

Some R E M A R K S on the Partial and Contradictory
Account given of him by the Ordinary of *Newgate*.

A L S O

A Relation of his Behaviour during the latter Days of his Life, and
in his last Minutes, taken from the Mouth of the Rev. Mr. *Wilson*,
who attended him before, and at his Execution; and a Copy of the
Letter which he desired to be printed, and delivered to Mr. *Rawlin-*
son the High Constable of *Westminster*.

With several Affidavits relating to the Prosecutor and his Character.

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Westminster. 1737.

(Price Six-pence.)

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OBITUARY

AND

NOTES

OF THE

WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

OF THE

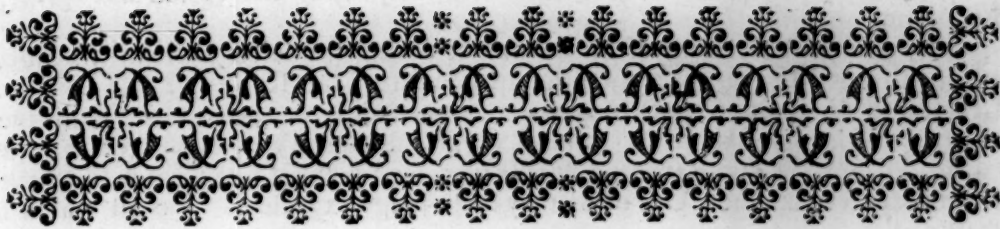


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S O M E

OBSERVATIONS, &c.



If it be a Duty incumbent on every good Man (as it certainly is) to vindicate those who are wrongfully accus'd, and to justify the Characters of such as are unjustly aspers'd, it is, beyond all Doubt, in a more particular Manner so, where the Person is render'd incapable of doing himself that Justice. This is the Case of the late unfortunate Mr. *Thomas Carr*, who suffer'd, with an almost unparalell'd Decency, and Presence of Mind, an ignominious Death, upon a Conviction, for an atrocious Crime, according to the Laws of his Country. We have seen the World greatly divided in Opinion, as to the Guilt or Innocency of this unhappy Person, whose Birth and Education might have entitl'd him to a better Fate; as therefore many favourable Circumstances, in his Justification, that, in Part did not, or perhaps could not, appear, at his Trial, have since been produced, and are particularly come to my Hand, which, from many concomitant Circumstances, were not, or could not, in his Life-time appear in his Favour, at a Time when and where they might have been of Service to him; I think it but common Justice to his Memory and the Reputation of his sorrowful Friends and Relations, (Persons whose Credit and Circumstances of Life very well deserve such Regard) to set this Matter in as true a Light as the Nature of it will bear. This I shall endeavour to do, without Favour or Affection, in the most impartial Manner:

1. By some Observations on his Trial; on which Occasion I shall produce certain Evidences in his Favour, which could they then have appear'd, might probably have prevented his unhappy Fate.

2. By making some Remarks on the partial and contradictory Account given of him by the *Ordinary of Newgate*, in his incoherent Magazine of Trash

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and

and Scandal, publish'd under the Title of *The last dying Words and Confessions*, &c. And

3. By a faithful Relation of his Behaviour during the latter Days of his Life, and in his last Minutes, taken from the Mouth of the Reverend Mr. *Wilson*, Lecturer of *St. Paul's Covent-Garden*, who constantly attended him, from the *Saturday* before his Execution, to his *Exit* at the fatal Tree, with a Copy of a Paper sign'd by the said Reverend Mr. *Wilson*, and given to the Friends of the Deceased, to make such Use of as they shall judge expedient. To all which I shall add

4. A Copy of the Letter which he desired to have printed by Mr. *Applebee*, and for that End delivered (as the *Ordinary of Newgate* himself declares) to Mr. *Rawlinson*, the High Constable of *Westminster*; but which hitherto has been stifled for Reasons which are not at present come to light.

But I must beg Leave previously to observe, as the Justification of Mr. *Carr* must necessarily tend to the Discredit of his Prosecutor, and the weakening of the Evidence by him given; that I have no Prejudice against Mr. *Quarrington*, that I am entirely a Stranger as well to him as his Character, excepting what is alledg'd in the Affidavits, Copies of which are hereunto annexed, and that I shall say nothing to his Disadvantage, but what will be supported by undeniable Evidence.

1. As to the Trial; it is a known Maxim in the *English* Laws, and one of the great and valuable Blessings we enjoy from our mild and happy Constitution, that the Bench is always Council for the Prisoners, and this Privilege Mr. *Carr* enjoy'd in the utmost Latitude. The honourable Judge, who tried him, with that Candour and Sweetness of Temper, which is so natural to him, gave him all the Advantages and Opportunities he could wish for to exculpate himself; and if his Defence did not amount to what was or might be expected; fully to clear him of the Crime laid to his Charge, it was, in a great Measure owing to a Want of that Evidence, to prove and corroborate certain Circumstances, which could not be, or at least was not then produced, perhaps thro' Mr. *Carr's* own Negligence, and a Consciousness of his Innocency of the Fact laid in the Indictment against him, tho' afterwards voluntary Evidences, to invalidate certain Facts, offer'd (of which I shall give a remarkable Instance in the Sequel) that would, in all human Probability, have baffled the Prosecutor's well-laid Story, and proved a direct P—y upon him. As to the Proceedings on the Trial it self, it must be allow'd that the Prosecutor tells his Story very circumstantially, and indeed in the whole, not altogether inconsistently, tho' it may perhaps gain a very different Appearance, if taken to Pieces, and critically examin'd. This seeming Consistency of his Story, with the Declaration of a Worshipful Gentleman on the Bench, that he had some few Days before told the same to him exactly agreeable to the Evidence he then gave, might, without a very nice Distinction and Consideration of Circumstances, have some Weight with the Jury: But to descend to some few Particulars.

Mr. *Quarrington's* Evidence is very positive and explicit to *Carr's* committing the Robbery; 'He says it was done up Stairs, that *Carr* held a Case-Knife ' to his Throat, took the Money out of his Pocket, and put it into his (the ' Prosecutor's) Hat; then Mrs. *Adams* stopp'd his Mouth with a Handkerchief; and Mrs. *Prevost* held his Legs, and the two Drawers assisted; ' so that

that he swore against all that were in the House, and were they to be taken and prosecuted, all might probably undergo the same Fate; in which he seems to have follow'd the *Spanish Friar's* Advice; *Dead Folks tell no Tales*. Mr. *Quarrington* allows he had drunk *about three Pints of Beer, to his own Share, before he pick'd up the Woman in Fleet-street,* and with that, and what he had probably drunk before (for, by his own Evidence, 1. L. 7. of this 100. L. he had received was then gone) it may reasonably be supposed he was then fuddled, and indeed can it be imagined, that any Man that was in his Senses, and sober, especially one who was so well acquainted with the Town, as to know what was usual in such Houses, (as he himself confesses, on the Trial,) would carry a common Woman into such a House, with L. 100 in his Pocket, when it is reasonable to suppose, from many Circumstances, he had not been Master of such a Sum for some time before, and then stood in great Need of it. Mr. *Quarrington* further allows, that he drank his Share of three Bottles of Wine with Mr. Carr alone; (for it does not appear on the Trial, that any one else drank any Part of these three Bottles;) and that he was not sober, when he went up, in Order to go to Bed, before the Robbery: Now I submit it to the Judgment of the whole World; whether a Person fuddled, tho' not dead drunk, or half Seas over, as he himself allows, (tho' it is highly probable he was quite drunk) I say whether a Person under these Circumstances, and amidst the Hurry and Confusion of Thought he must certainly have been in, for some Hours before, could possibly take such particular Notice of all the most minute Passages of these Transactions, as by him related, and so perfectly recollect them, the next Day, as to bring them into that regular Series we find them, in his Deposition; which seems to proceed more from Art and Study, than from Memory. But to go farther, Mr. *Quarrington* says, that, 'after the Robbery was committed, they gave him Liberty to sit down in a Chair, and Mr. Carr order'd the Drawer to go down for a Couple of Bottles of Wine; that when the Wine came up, they fill'd a Glass, which he believed was a full Pint Glass, and with bitter Oaths and Imprecations, forced him to drink it off; that they then fill'd another, and made him drink that likewise; that then a third was fill'd, which he drank half off, and then could not get down any more. Two Glasses and a half (repeats he) they forced him to drink (the two first of which they fill'd up to the Brim,) and then he told him, if they kill'd him, he could not drink any more, upon which they undress'd him, and forced him into Bed, and left him, swearing that if he made the least Noise, they would come and cut his Throat, to prevent his telling Tales." I would now ask, whether the Drinking of upwards of a Quart of Wine, at three Draughts, immediately one after the other, added to what *Quarrington* allows he had drunk before, must not necessarily have render'd him incapable of observing what was said or done afterwards: I would likewise ask every one, who has himself been under the unhappy Circumstances of being dead drunk (for *Quarrington* no where says he was not so with this last pretended Load of Wine) whether he did or could recollect, the next Morning, all the minute Transactions of the preceeding Evening, or whether he has not rather frequently forgot the Place he has been at, and the Company he has been in; and whether he has retain'd any Idea at all of the Conversation that has pass'd, or the Actions of his Companions? However, as there may be a Possibility, tho'

tho' no great Probability of *Quarrington's* having, in the Condition he was in, been able to recollect, the next Day, what had pass'd, I shall lay no greater Stress upon this Argument than it will morally bear, and proceed to others more material and direct.

I beg Leave, however, previously to observe in general, that tho' many of the Circumstances, given in Evidence, to support the Charge, of what happen'd before the Robbery, are partly proved, and partly admitted by Mr. *Carr* himself, yet as to the principal Fact, the Robbery, and all the Prosecutor pretends to have happen'd after he went up Stairs, it rests wholly upon his own single Evidence.

Mr. *Quarrington* positively swears further: 'It was between one and two o' Clock, when the third Bottle was out in the Kitchen; that then a Discourse was held concerning the unseasonable Time of Night, and the Danger he would be expos'd to, if he went out, at that Time, with a Charge of Money about him, that these and the like Arguments were made to persuade him to stay there, which he might do with Safety; that he at Length agreed to it;' (another Argument of his not being sober, since there was a Watch-house, but just over the Way, whither he might, with great Security, have retired;) Mr. *Quarrington* further says, that, 'his Consent being given, he paid his Reckoning before he we went up Stairs, and that he had the Rest of his Money in his Pocket;' (which supposes that he ther took the Time to tell it over again;) 'that all who were in the Kitchen went up Stairs with him;' and he then goes on, to relate the *many* Circumstances of the Robbery, as repeated above, with *several* more for which I refer to the Trial. Now all these Particular Transactions we may reasonably suppose to have employ'd the Space of an Hour or near it; and if to this we add the Time employ'd in sending down the Drawer for two Bottles of Wine, the forcing the Prosecutor to drink so great a Share of them, the undressing him and forcing him to Bed, with all the Circumstances he swore to, and further, the Time which we may reasonably suppose was employed in dividing the Spoil, and if Mr. *Carr* stay'd to the last, which he must have done, if the Facts sworn against him were true, the Time he must have had to go to his Chambers and to Bed: If I say, we consider all these Things, we cannot reasonably suppose Mr. *Carr* to have been in Bed, in his own Chambers, 'till *between three and four in the Morning*. But Mr. *Carr*, in direct Opposition to the Prosecutor's single Evidence, in his own Cause, produces two Witnesses: viz. (1.) *Charus Philipson*, his Clerk, who swears, that, 'to the best of his Knowledge, his Master came home, that Night, before the Watch-man went One;' and (2.) *Martha Grainger*, his Landress, who swears positively, *that Mr. Carr was in Bed before the Watch-man came One o' Clock*; which agrees perfectly with the Circumstances of Mr. *Carr's* Defence.

The Prosecutor says further, that, 'he believes he slept only about half an Hour all the Night, that he lay very uneasy, 'till about nine or ten the next Morning, fearing if he stirr'd, his Life would be taken away, and then hearing People go backward and forward, in the Street, he ventured to dress himself, then *crept down Stairs, and stole out of the House unobserved*;' which upon the Question's being put to him, he again repeats: But all this is contradicted, by two positive Witnesses, in Mr. *Carr's* Defence. *Jane Lucas*, a Servant in the Tavern, where the Prosecutor was harbour'd all Night, declares upon

upon Oath; that, ' the next Morning, finding the two Drawers had not been ' in Bed all Night, she came down and told her Mistress of it, who being fright- ' ed sent her to see if the Prosecutor was safe, and that she thereupon went up, ' and found him snoring in Bed; ' (which, it is highly probable he had been all Night;) that, ' the Prosecutor presently afterwards came into the Kitchen, ' and cried; *I am robb'd*, repeating it three Times, in the Kitchen, but did not ' charge any Body, and then went way.

Elizabeth Bristow, (who keeps a Stall under the Tavern Window, and which is separated from the Kitchen only by a Deal Partition) declares upon Oath, that, ' the Morning after the Robbery, between 8 and 9, she heard a great ' Mourning, and a Man say; *Oh* (repeating it thrice) *I am undone!* ——— ' *What shall I do!* ——— *Give me my Money, and my Ring!* And that another ' Voice said: *What would you have me do? I can do nothing 'till they come;* ' then she lost the Voice, and presently the House was shut up.

It was likewise sworn by two others Witnesses, that he own'd his having complain'd to Mrs. *Prevost*, of his being robb'd, before he left her House.

I shall not enter upon a long Discussion of Mr. *Carr's* Defence. It has been generally said, by indifferent disinterested Persons, to be a weak one; and indeed, it is not so artful as might have been expected from a Gentleman of his Profession; It rather seems to proceed from an Uprightness of Heart, a perfect Conscience of his own Innocency; and an entire Dependence upon the Prevalency of Truth. He admits of several Things, which neither were, nor could have been proved against him, and which it is generally believed, greatly contributed towards his Conviction: He even neglected taking Notice of some apparent Incongruities in the Prosecutor's Declaration, and some Contradictions in his Evidence, which I have taken Notice of above, and which might have been of Service to him. However, I shall beg Leave to make an Observation or two.

Mr. *Carr* plainly proved his being in the House of Mrs. *Prevost*, that Evening, on Business, and the Honourable Judge who tried him, in his Charge to the Jury, told them, *Carr had a lawful Call there*. He farther proved, as I have already observed, that he was gone from the Tavern, nay even in Bed, in his own Chambers, before the Robbery, as sworn by the Prosecutor, was committed. His Allegations, that tho' acquainted with the Robbery, and that a Prosecution was threatned against him, he never made Use of the many Opportunities he had of making his Escape; and his Readiness to assist in detecting and apprehending his Fellow-Sufferer, *Adams*, would, I must confess, have pleaded strongly with me in his Favour. It has been observed, that the Prosecutor, on the Trial, establish'd his Character, by the Evidence of a Gentleman, in the Commission of the Peace. It is true; but then it is to be observ'd on the other Side, that Mr. *Carr* more than establish'd his Character, not only by two worthy Gentlemen, in the Commission of the Peace, who were on the Bench, but by the Evidences of a great Number of other Persons of Credit and Reputation, and had done it by above forty more, had not the Honourable Judge who tried him, with his accustomed Affability and Goodness, told him, that, ' tho' he was ready and willing to hear any other Witnesses he might have to ' produce, he thought he had already sufficiently justified his Character.

I have a yet more sufficient Evidence to produce in Favour of Mr. Carr, in Opposition to the Evidence of the Prosecutor, on the Trial; but as this Evidence, which might probably have overthrown the whole on the other Side, did not appear till after Conviction, I will first conclude what I have to say with Regard to the Trial: And here it may be naturally enough ask'd, what could induce the Jury, after all the Circumstances of which I have here taken Notice, to bring in Mr. Carr guilty? I shall say very little on this Head: It is difficult to account for the various Opinions of Mankind, on the same Subject set in the same Light. I know none of the Gentlemen who compos'd this Jury, consequently can have conceived no personal Prejudice against any of them. Charity obliges me, as I know nothing to the contrary, to believe them honest worthy Men, and that they gave their Verdict to the best of their Knowledge and Conception, and as their Consciences dictated to them: And, indeed, it is hard to conceive, that twelve Men, of a fair Character, perhaps Strangers to one another, should join in a Verdict against a Man's Life, against their own Consciences, and without any View of Advantage: But there is such a Thing in the Minds of Men, not always sufficiently guarded against, call'd *Prepossession*, which has often too great a Power and Share in our Determinations. A common Prejudice against Mr. Carr's Profession, especially in the Way he was sometimes unhappily engaged in: A particular personal Prejudice against him, on his general Character of leading an irregular Life, and upon the Report of his having been concern'd in the Defence of certain Persons and Causes not altogether to his Credit, added to the seeming Consistence of the Prosecutor's well framed Story, might sway their Judgments, and prepossess their Minds against him. And tho' it be very well known, by all that were acquainted with the unhappy Mr. Carr, that when he had Clients and Causes of Reputation, (as it is known he had many) no Man ever acted with stricter Honour or with greater Integrity, and that he was never cited before any Court for Male-Practices; yet these Circumstances to his Advantage, which otherwise would have been a Balance to their Prepossession, might not be known to them.

Certain it is, that the Charge, which the Honourable Judge who tried him, gave to the Jury, run very much in his Favour; and tho' he happen'd not to be on the Bench when they brought in their Verdict; yet his Successor, who had heard his Charge, and taken Minutes of it, seem'd not to have expected nor to be satisfied with it, and expostulated with the Jury thereupon. If, therefore, upon the Trial, as the Evidence then stood, Mr. Carr stood so fair a Chance to be acquitted, it will hardly admit of a Doubt that he must have been so, had the Evidence, I am now about to produce, appear'd at his Trial, as it did when it was too late.

Mr. Carr, in his Defence says, ' that, on the 12th. of September, being three Days after the Robbery, one *John Andrews*, a Man, of evil Fame, came to him, in the Name of the Prosecutor, and threaten'd him, that the Robbery would be sworn upon him, unless he would compound the Matter: And that he came to him again, two Days afterwards, on the same Errand; but would not let him see the Person who was robb'd; tho', notwithstanding he would not enter into any Composition, he offer'd his Assistance to apprehend the Persons said to be concern'd in the Robbery. *Phillipson*, Carr's Clerk, confirming this Circumstance, about *Andrews*, *Quarrington* replied (upon Oath,)

' Oath,) My Lord if I may speak — this *Andrews* I know nothing of, I never saw him in my Life: ' But how true this Assertion of *Quarrington's* upon Oath, was, will appear by the following Affidavit of *Thomas Ryley*, as it will likewise by that of *John Theadom*, that *Quarrington* denied his having being robb'd at all, two or three Days before *Carr's* Trial.

T *Thomas Ryley*, of the Parish of *St. Margaret, Westminster*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Brewer, and *John Theadom*, of *Hogg-Lane*, in the Parish of *St. Giles in the Fields*, in the same County, Brewer, severall y make Oath and say : And first this Deponent, *Thomas Ryley*, for himself, saith, That, upon this Deponent's reading a certain Pamphlet, or Paper-book, entitled, ' The Proceedings at the Sessions of the Peace of Oyer and Terminer for the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, on *Wednesday* the 12th, *Thursday* the 13th, *Friday* the 14th, and *Saturday* the 15th of *October*, in the 11th Year of His Majesty's Reign, being the Eighth Sessions in the Mayoralty of the Right Honourable Sir *John Thompson*, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of *London* for the Year 1737. Numb. VIII. *London*: Printed for *J. Roberts*, at the *Oxford Arms* in *Warwick Lane*, MDCCXXXVII. Price Sixpence." wherein the Trial of *Thomas Carr*, (who now lyes under Sentence of Death in *Newgate*) is inserted; and, among other Things, one *William Quarrington*, the Prosecutor against the said *Thomas Carr*, (Page 209. in the 2d Column, the 7th Line in the said Pamphlet or Paper-Book) swears as follows: ' My Lord, if I may speak — this *Andrews* I know nothing of; I never saw him in my Life.' This Deponent being very much surpriz'd and shock'd at it, for he this Deponent well knowing to the contrary, having seen him the said *Andrews* at the said *William Quarrington's* own Dwelling-house in *Marsham-street, Westminster*, several times, and long before the said Trial of the said *Thomas Carr*; and the said *Andrews* and the said *William Quarrington* were there very familiar drinking together, and were very well acquainted with one another. And this Deponent saith, and verily believes, and was informed, that the said *Andrews* lodged at the said *Quarrington's* House in *Marsham-street* aforesaid, having seen him there, and come out of the said House several times. And this Deponent also saith, That he did likewise see the said *Andrews* and *Quarrington* together in Company, a great many Days, and at several Times, at the *Exchequer-Eating-house* near the Court of *Exchequer* at *Westminster*, and playing at a Game with Balls, called *Mississippi*, long before the Trial of the said *Thomas Carr*, and were very familiar together in Discourse and Conversation. And this Deponent also saith, That he hath seen the said *Andrews* and *Quarrington* several times together at several other Places, where the said *Quarrington* seemed to be very conversant and well acquainted with the said *Andrews*; and saith, that he is very well assured, and verily believes the said *Andrews* to be the same *Andrews* named in the Trial of the said *Thomas Carr*, of whom he hath deposed his Knowledge, as aforesaid. And this Deponent further saith, That he is acquainted and well known to the said *Quarrington* and his Father and Mother; and that the said *Quarrington* and his Father and Mother are esteemed Persons of very base Principles, having made it their Business, for many Years, in taking Alehouses, and defrauding the Brewers of great Quantities of Money, as this Deponent has been often informed, and do now owe great Sums to the Brewers of *London* and *Westminster*: And that this Deponent would not give any Credit or Belief to them, or to what they or any of them shall say or swear. And this other Deponent, *John Theadom*, for himself saith, That about Two or Three Days before the said Trial of the said *Thomas Carr*, he this Deponent having Business with one Mr. *Richard Eadnell*, an Attorney at Law, at his House in *Southampton-Buildings* near *Chancery-lane*, then and there accidentally seeing the said *Quarrington*, he this Deponent, of his own Accord, did ask the said *Quarrington*, if he the said *Quarrington* was the Person that was lately robbed at a House in *Fleetstreet*? To which the said

Quar-

Quarrington answered, That he was not robb'd; but other Business interfering, he had no further Conversation with him. And this Deponent also saith, That he believes, and was informed by the Mother of the said *Quarrington*, to be the same Person who appeared to be the Prosecutor against the said *Thomas Carr* at his Trial aforesaid.

Dec. 29. 1737.
Sworn at *Bloomsbury-
square* before
W. Lee.

*Thomas Ryley.
John Theedom.*

N. B. Having made these Remarks on Mr. Carr's Trial, I proceed now,

II. To make a few Observations on the Account given of him, and his Behaviour, by the *Ordinary of Newgate*, in his pretended last dying Speeches, &c. in which, however, I shall be brief, having been so particular under the former Head.

It appears throughout the whole Relation, that Mr. *Guthrie*, for some Reasons, not easy to be accounted for, was resolved to blacken the Character and Memory of the unfortunate Mr. Carr, as much as possible; what else could move him to stuff his Pamphlet with a long Bead-roll of his former Offences, (whether real or pretended, is as little my Business to enquire into, as it was Mr. *Guthrie's* to relate them, upon Hear-say only.) I shall readily allow, that where a Malefactor has made a Confession of his Crimes, as a Warning to others, it is very justifiable in the *Ordinary* to publish such Confessions, and may be of Service to the Publick. But where no such Confession is made, I cannot forbear observing, that it very ill becomes his Coat, to rake into the Ashes of the Unhappy Deceas'd, who has expiated all his Crimes by an ignominious Death; and to turn Accuser, and relate particular Facts, of which probably he never had, nor perhaps could have a legal Proof. But to particularize some of his Favours to Mr. Carr; He says, when he visited him, he was always either taken up with Company, or busy among a Heap of Papers. But Charity should have prompted him to add, that this Company consisted chiefly of his Clients, and the Heap of Papers, their Affairs committed to his Charge, which his Conscience oblig'd him to settle.

He says, that Mr. Carr was far from being duly affected with his deplorable Circumstances; but the Malice of this Insinuation will plainly appear by what I shall say below. He directly accuses Mr. Carr, with having had a great Share in the Success of the detestable Practice of suborning Witnesses; but I believe he is the only one who ever laid it to his Charge.

He says, nothing could excuse a Man's having any Thing to do in the House where the Robbery was committed, who would not either pass for a Fool or a Knave: But he might have heard the honourable Judge, who tried him give in Charge to the Jury, that he had a lawful Call to be there that Night.

He says Mr. Carr's Conduct, after he received Sentence was far from being commendable; which Conduct (adds he) he retained, after the dead Warrant came down, and except taking care for an Undertaker made little Preparation for his Death. but the Reverend Clergy man who attended him in his last Hours gives us a very different Account, as we shall see below.

He

He pretends, it may, without Breach of Charity be said, *that Carr's Want of Concern, under his unhappy Circumstances, could not be deriv'd from Innocence or a rational Contempt of Death, &c.* but here his Want of Charity seems to be greater than Carr's Want of Concern.

He takes no Manner of Notice of Mr. Carr's having receiv'd the Sacrament from his Hands, with Mrs. Adams and Davenport, nor of the Declaration he himself, as well as his Fellow-Sufferer Adams made on that solemn Occasion, of his Innocence; which Defect I beg Leave to supply: Mr. Carr, before he received the blessed Eucharist, declared, in the Hearing of 30 or 40 Persons who were present, with all possible Solemnity, 'that he was wholly Innocent of the Fact laid to his Charge, that he neither directly nor indirectly knew, nor was any Ways concern'd in contriving the Robbery, before it was committed, or in the Commitment of it, or the Concealment of it afterwards; and thereupon received: And Mrs. Adams at the same Time express'd herself in the following Manner: As I stand in the Presence of Almighty God, I do believe Mr. Carr entirely innocent of the Fact for which he stands condemn'd. I declare that he went away from the Tavern soon after twelve o' Clock, that the Prosecutor was very drunk; that he stripp'd himself (or caused himself to be stripp'd) in the Kitchen all but his Shirt and Stockings; that he was carried up Stairs, on the Eldest Drawer's Back, and that the Youngest Drawer carried his Cloaths after him; and as this is true, so God receive me into Mercy, and then she receiv'd the Sacrament. She likewise declar'd herself Innocent of the Robbery, and believ'd Mrs. Prevost to be so too.

He says, *that Mr. Carr, at the Place of Execution, spoke something to the Spectators, relating to the Robbery, for which he died;* but as what Mr. Carr then said, was undoubtedly as distinctly heard by him as by many others then present, and tends to his Justification, should not common Justice have urged him to publish it to the World? This might properly have been call'd his *last Dying Words*, and what they were, we shall see below.

Even the Letter, which Mr. Guthrie pretends Carr wrote to his Mother, tho' not unbecoming his unhappy Circumstances, and by much the best written Piece of his whole Narrative, seems to be an Imposition on the Publick. Certain it is, no such Letter ever came to her Hand; and there can hardly be a more evident Proof of it's not being genuine, than that, tho' Mr. Carr laid hold of every Opportunity to convince the World of his Innocency of the Crime for which he died, he is not, in that Letter made to say one Word to his Mother, to clear himself from the Imputation of this Guilt.

I might make many more Remarks to shew the Incoherency of this pretending true Account given by the *Ordinary of Newgate*, but this may suffice to shew the Partiality of it, which is all I here aim at. I proceed now,

III. To give a more impartial and genuine Account of Mr. Carr's Behaviour taken from the Mouth of the Reverend Clergy-man who attended him in his last Hours.

This Gentleman declares, 'that Mr. Carr desir'd him to give him his Assistance the *Saturday* before his Execution; that he attended him to his last Moment, and that he received the Sacrament from his Hands, every Day of his Attendance.

‘ That as well on those Occasions, as every other, he constantly persever’d in his Innocence of the Fact he stood charg’d with.

‘ That he very strictly examined him not only as to the Commitment of the Fact; but whether he was any Ways privy to the Robbery, and was trick’d of his Share of the Spoil, by the others concern’d;’ all which he constantly and strenuously denied.

That he attended him to the Place of Execution, and that, as well in his Way thither, as at the fatal Tree, *he behaved with the utmost Decency, Fervency of Devotion and Resignation*; and of the latter gave the two following memorable Instances: (1.) That a Butcher crying out; *Hang the Lawyer, hang him, &c.* he ask’d Mr. Carr, whether it affected him or not; Whereupon he answer’d; *not in the least; nothing of this Sort can move me*; adding: *If it should have pleas’d God to spare my Life some Years longer, I fear whenever he should then have call’d me, I should not die with so much Ease and Quiet of Mind, as at present.* (2.) That being offer’d a Glass of Wine in his Passage thro’ Holbourn, one of the Sheriff’s Officers told him, it was, indeed, contrary to their Rule and Orders, to suffer him to drink any; but that as he was a Person of Discretion, and he did not doubt but he would make a proper Use of the Indulgence, he might; but he refus’d it with the calmest Submission.

That, under the fatal Tree, when the Ordinary of Newgate would have instructed him, Mr. Carr said; ‘ I thank you, Mr. Guthrie, for your Assistance; I have a worthy Gentleman to attend me, to whom I owe great Part of that Quiet I now am Master of: You would do well to assist the Rest of my Fellow Sufferers, if you can make them understand you, which I fear; for they have all declared to me, they could not receive any Benefit from you.

That Mr. Carr then desir’d the Ordinary to let him have the *Psalm-Book*, and he would set the Psalm for them all, which after two Denials, and some Expofulation with the Reverend Mr. Wilson, who assisted Carr, he, at length, complied with, and Carr read every Line, with great Composedness.

That after Carr had finish’d the *Psalm*, and his Prayers, he took off his Hat and Peruke, put on his Cap, which he had in his Pocket, and then address’d himself to the Spectators, in the following Words: ‘ As I am now on the very Brink of Eternity, and as I hope soon to appear before the Face of the Almighty, I know not any Thing of the Robbery, for which I am going to suffer, neither before, at, or since the Fact done, so help me Sweet Jesus; O Lord have Mercy on me a sincere Penitent.

As the Reverend Mr. Wilson was, beyond all Doubt, the best Judge with what Sincerity the unhappy Mr. Carr quitted the Stage of this Life, the following Lines, written and sign’d with his own Hand, may be a Guide to the Judgment of others.

‘ I declare, according to Moral Certainty, that Thomas Carr died innocent of the Fact, for which he suffered. Both before and after receiving the Blessed Sacrament, and with his last Breath, he said the same. He behaved like a Man, and like a Christian, after I attended him, to the last.

William Wilson, Lecturer of St. Paul’s Covent-Garden.

I shall now subjoin a Copy of the Letter, which as I above observ’d, Mr. Carr deliver’d to Mr. Rawlinson under the fatal Tree, as written, and to be produced under

under his own Hand-writing; but beg Leave previously to observe, when and how he wrote that Letter.

It was about two o' Clock in the Morning, of the Day he suffer'd, that he wrote the first Draught of this Letter, in the Presence of a near Relation, who sat up with him that Night, and, after having written it over fair, seal'd and directed it to Mr. *Applebee*, to whom it was afterwards deliver'd, with Mr. *Carr's* Desire, that it might be printed: But it being afterwards suggested to him, that there might be Reason to fear, whether Justice would be done him, in that Point, he requir'd it again, under the Tree, and deliver'd it, as I have said above to Mr. *Rawlinson*, earnestly requesting, that he would see it printed by Mr. *Applebee*. The true Contents of this Letter taken from the Original Draught, in Mr. *Carr's* own Hand, and which may be seen at
are as follow

Mr. JOHN APPLEBEE,

S I R,

ENClosed the several Copies of the Depositions of several reputable Persons, who on Account of my unjust Sufferings have voluntarily declared their knowledge of my Prosecutor, to which I refer you; where it will plainly appear, that my Prosecutor is not a fit Person to be credited in what he says or swears. His own Schoolmaster, who knew him from a Child, testifies, that he is a Person of ill Fame and Repute, as well as other Gentlemen, who, out of pure Justice to my unhappy and exquisite Sufferings, hence deposed their Knowledge and Belief of my Prosecutor and his Parents.

It is my Misfortune and Distress to stand convicted of a Crime by which my Life is forfeited, and in a most ignominious and shameful Manner, must submit to the Laws appointed for such Offence, and as I die innocently, and am falsely accused, I therefore desire you would print and publish the above Depositions, for the Sake of Truth, and in regard to my Memory.

I solemnly declare in the Presence of Almighty God, who knows the Secrets of all Hearts, that I was in no ways privy or consenting to the Fact for which I am convicted, before, at, or after; or guilty of any other heinous Offence, during the whole Course of my Life, as I truly and sincerely declared before, and after my receiving the Holy Sacrament.

Can any reasonable Person imagine or suggest, if I had been ever so base and vile, I could be so ignorant to commit a Robbery in such a Manner as my Prosecutor swore. I had no Occasion or Necessity to be guilty of such heinous Offence; my Circumstances, together with my Profession, being sufficient for me to live in an ample Manner. I hope you will readily comply herewith, which is my last Request, and you will have the Prayers of a distressed innocent Person who dies in Peace with all Mankind, and am

Your most Faithful Friend and Humble Servant,

18th Jan. 1737,
Press-Yard, Newgate.

In great Distress,
Thomas Carr.

What other Account may be printed or published concerning me by any other Persons, will be spurious.

To Mr. *John Applebee*, Printer, in *Bolt-Court Fleetstreet*, These.

After

After having finish'd this Letter, between two and three, Mr. Carr told his Relation, that he was very much tired, and would endeavour to compose himself a little to Rest; upon which he went to Bed, and slept about 3 Hours very quietly, excepting that he was twice heard to groan. Awaking, between five and six, he immediately rose and dress'd himself, washing his Hands, Face and Head, with all the Decency and Composure imaginable.

As the Unfortunate are always liable to have a Misconstruction put upon all their Actions; so Mr. Carr, notwithstanding all I have said above, has been accus'd of Insincerity in his Behaviour, and the Argument made Use of to support this Charge has been: That he received the Sacrament so early and so often, with a View to have the World convinced of his Innocency in Time, that it might be instrumental towards obtaining the Royal Mercy; but the Reverend Clergyman who attended him, declares his Belief, that he did not entertain the least Hopes of a Reprieve after the Dead Warrant came down; but constantly said, *he knew he should die*, as he express'd himself, *the Wednesday following*.

Some Reflections have been cast upon Mr. Carr, and he has been charged with Indecencies, in the very last Moment of his Life, for embracing his Fellow-Sufferer, Mrs. Adams, and their being turn'd off Hand in Hand. With Regard to the first, it may not improperly be observed, that as he was, in some Measure, the Cause of her Death, and, indeed, Murder, if she died innocently, by pointing her out, as being better acquainted with the Circumstances of what passed at the Tavern than he, and giving Directions were she might be found, might, in his last Conflict, have some Compunction on his Mind, for what he had done, and therefore, in that Manner beg her Pardon, without any Indecency; and, for the latter Circumstance, it might be merely casual, or perhaps an Act of hers, and not his.

To conclude, as I shall say nothing myself, with Regard to Mr. Quarrington's Character, be it good or bad, I shall only subjoin the Copies of two Affidavits voluntarily given by those who are very well acquainted with the Prosecutor.

MARY Mayo, of the Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Wife of John Mayo, and late Widow of David Wynn, late of Pall-mall, Gunsmith, deceased, and John Wynn her Son, severally make Oath, and the said Mary for her self maketh Oath, that she is very well acquainted with William Quarrington the Prosecutor against Thomas Carr (who now lyes under Judgment of Death in his Majesty's Goal of Newgate, and with the said Quarrington's Character; and saith, That, in August last she came acquainted with him, and he appeared to this Deponent by the Name of William Brooks; and he knowing her this Deponent as the Widow of a Gunsmith, and possessed of a valuable Quantity of fine Guns and Pistols, and other valuable Goods and Effects, he thereupon ingratiated himself into this Deponent's Acquaintance, and by divers Means endeavoured to strip this Deponent of her Substance; and, among other Contrivances, he recommended one Lovelock, by the Name of Love, who came to this Deponent, in very fine and rich Apparel, and he was represented by the said Quarrington to be a Person of great Worth, who agreed to buy all this Deponent's Stock of Goods for ready Money, to the Amount of about Two Hundred Pounds; and this Deponent did believe, and the said Quarrington assured her, that the said Love was a worthy honest Gentleman, and he assured this Deponent, that she would soon, by his Means, be advanced to great Preferment; and the said Love, or Lovelock, undertook to prefer this Deponent

ment to be a Governess to a young Lady whom he said he had the Care of; and that the Deponent and her Daughter should be provided for during Life: And the said *Brooks* otherwise *Quarrington*, and the said *Love*, otherwise *Lovelock*, very near completed their villainous Design. And this Deponent, by their Direction, having provided Three Sill Suits to accommodate her to be a Governess; but, by great Providence, she this Deponent discovered by her Friends the Fraud, and their wicked Intent, about Two Days before the Time appointed for the delivering of this Deponent's Stock and Effects to the said *Love*, otherwise *Lovelock*; and that they were publickly noted, and (as she verily believes) to be notorious Bites, and get their Living by drawing in innocent People to intrust them with Goods, which they buy without any Intent to pay for the same. And this Deponent further saith, That she, since her said Deliverance from them, hath fully informed her self of their said Character, and is credibly informed, and believes it to be true, that the said *Lovelock* and *Quarrington* are Two belonging to a Gang of notorious Bites, who go about the Town, and seek their Living by drawing in unwary People to give them Credit, without any Intent to pay. And this Deponent verily believes the said *Quarrington* to be a Person of so wicked a Principle, that he hath no Regard to Truth, or to what he says or swears. And this Deponent *John Wynn* for himself saith, that he very well knew the said *Quarrington* by the Name of *Brooks*, and the said *Lovelock* by the Name of *Love*, and was privy to the aforesaid Attempt made upon this Deponent's Mother; but he this Deponent did not then suspect the Fraud, and saith he took the said *Lovelock* (for so he then appeared) to be a Man of great Quality and Distinction, and saith his said Mother had been stript and undone by them, as he believes, if a providential and timely Discovery had not been made concerning them. And both these Deponents say they are entire Strangers to the said *Thomas Carr* the Convict, and in meer Compassion and Charity to the unhappy Fate of the said *Carr*, convicted upon the Evidence of this wicked Man, *Quarrington*, they these Deponents, without any View of Gain or Interest offered themselves, and do depose this their Knowledge and Belief concerning the said *Quarrington* (otherwise *Brooks*) and say they know the said *Quarrington* the Prosecutor to be the same *Brooks*, of whom they have deposed their Knowledge as aforesaid.

Sworn by the abovenamed *John Wynn*, at
Serjeants-Inn, Nov. 8. 1737. before me
Alexander Denton.

Mary Mayo.

John Wynn.

Sworn by the abovenamed *Mary Mayo*, at
Serjeants-Inn, Nov. 11. 1737. before me
Alexander Denton.

T *Thomas Wilkinson* of the Parish of *White-Fryers*, *London*, Schoolmaster, maketh Oath That one Mr. *Wilcox*, a Beadle of the said Precinct, being sick, this Deponent officiated in his Place from the 16th to the 27th Day of *October* last; and that on or about the 20th of the said *October*, about Three of the Clock in the Morning, this Deponent being in the Watch-house, heard one *Hill*, a Watchman, call to one *Gambell*, another Watchman, *Stop them!* Upon which this Deponent went out to see what was the Matter, and met *Gambell* leading *William Quarrington* (the Prosecutor against *Thomas Carr*, who lyes under Judgment of Death in His Majesty's Goal of *Newgate*) to the Watch-house, with his Breeches unbutton'd, holding them up with one of his Hands; and the said *Hill* was leading a young Woman, ragged and dirty, who cried and begged earnestly not to be sent to the Compter. And this Deponent further saith, That it then appeared to this Deponent, that the said Watchman found them both in *White Fryers* Great Gate-way in a very Unseemly Action: And this Deponent desired the two Watchmen to take Care of them 'till he called the Constable, who instantly came, and examined the said *Quarrington*.

Wington and the Woman. They both made some Excuses, and the said Constable dismissed the Woman, having first Examined the said *Quarrington*, if he had lost any Money in her Company. And this Deponent further saith, that the said *Quarrington* was much in Liquor, and used many immodest Expressions, and behaved rudely: And being asked by a Gentleman who came into the Watch-house, and knew him to be the Prosecutor of the said *Thomas Carr*, how he could pick up a dirty Whore, having been so lately Married to a pretty young Woman, and had likewise been so lately robbed by that Means? But the said *Quarrington* assured, he could make Use of a great many Whores, and his Wife too. And as for his Money he had lately lost, he should have Eighty Pounds for the Conviction of the said *Carr* and *Elizabeth Adams*, and valued it not, or expressed himself to that of the like Effect. And this Deponent further saith, that he personally knows the said *Quarrington*, and hath so known him for Thirteen Years last past, and that he believes him to be a Man of a very Ill Life and Conversation.

Sworn in Pump Court, Middle Temple,
Dec. 19. 1737. before me
William Chapple.

Thomas Wilkinsons

F I N I S.



